



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Canberra



MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING AUSTRALIA

AUGUST 1987

CATALOGUE NO. 6216.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 23 AUGUST 1988

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Printed by R. D. Rubie, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra

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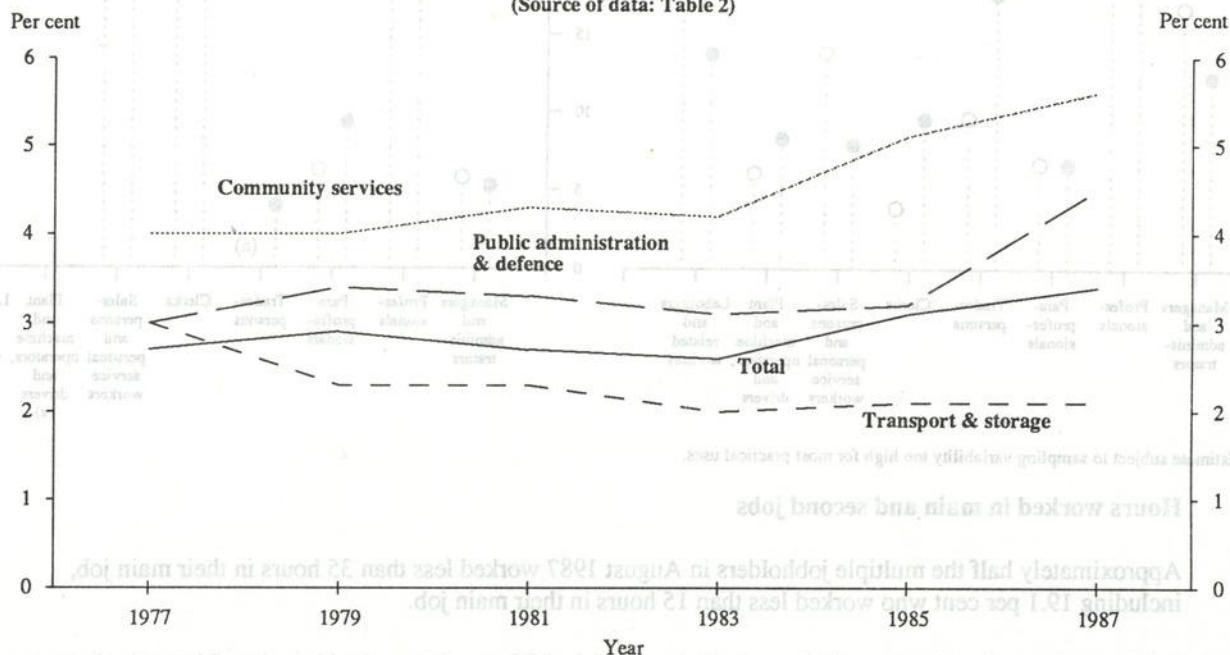
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Multiple jobholders, August 1977 to August 1987

The incidence of multiple jobholding has increased over the last ten years from 2.7 per cent of the labour force in August 1977 to 3.4 per cent of the labour force in August 1987.

The proportions of multiple jobholders in the labour force have particularly increased over the decade for those whose main job was in Community services (1.6 percentage points), or Public administration and defence (1.5 percentage points). In contrast, persons whose main job was in the Transport industry were less likely to have a second job in August 1987 (a drop of 0.9 percentage points over the ten year period).

DIAGRAM 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES
AUGUST 1977 TO AUGUST 1987
(Source of data: Table 2)



Multiple jobholders, August 1987

There were 261,200 multiple jobholders in August 1987 of whom 55.5 per cent were male. About two thirds of multiple jobholders were married. Close to half (46.5 per cent) of married multiple jobholders were either self-employed or employers in one of their jobs while 74.9 per cent of not-married multiple jobholders were employees in both jobs.

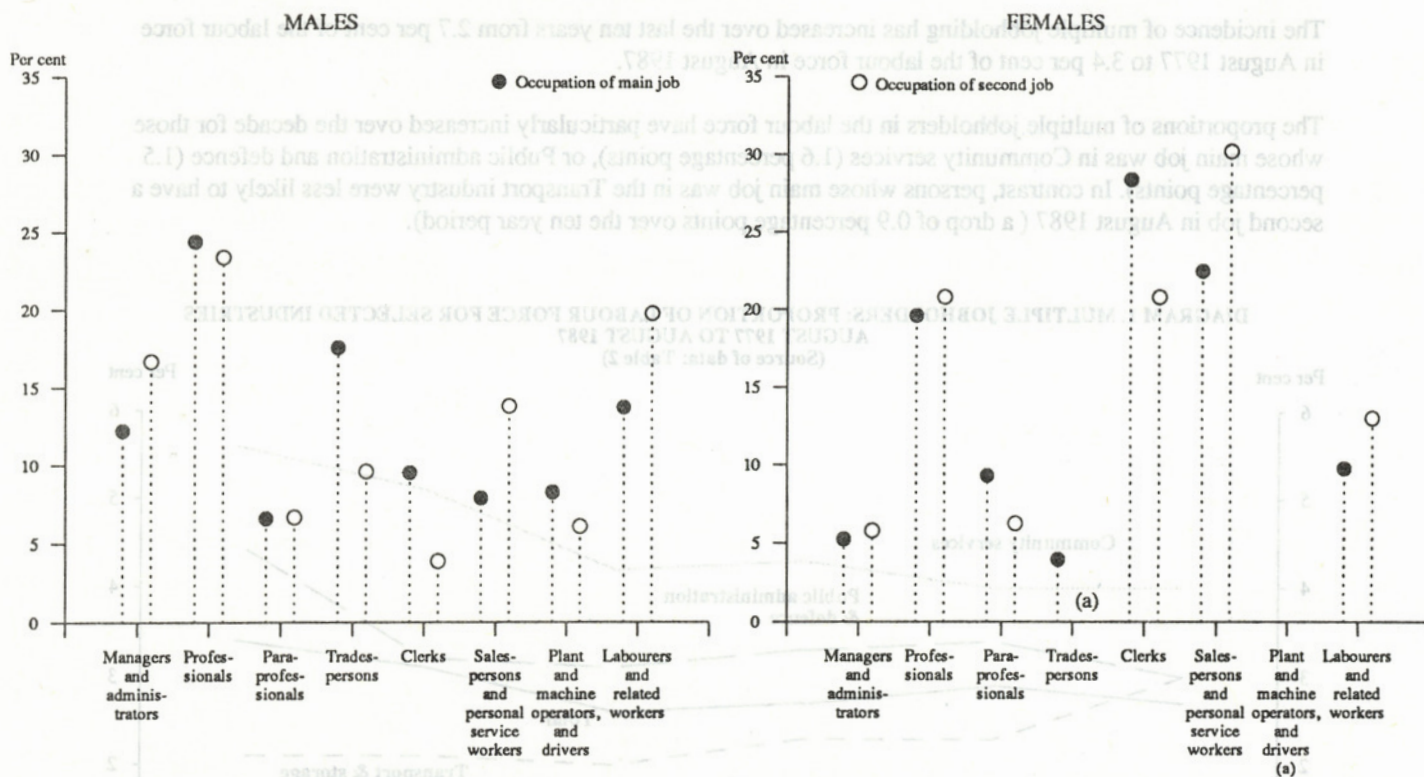
In the Recreation, personal and other services industry, 12.1 per cent of all jobs were second jobs of multiple jobholders. A high figure (8.3 per cent) was also recorded in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

About thirty per cent of multiple jobholders worked in the same industry division in both their main and second job. Some 27.7 per cent of multiple jobholders were employed in Community services in their main job.

Some 28.4 per cent of female multiple jobholders worked as clerks in their main job compared with 9.5 per cent of male multiple jobholders in this occupation group. The Professional occupations were the main job for 24.4 per cent of male multiple jobholders.

In their second job, close to one in four male multiple jobholders worked in a Professional occupation and one in five worked as Labourers or related workers. About thirty per cent of female multiple jobholders worked as Salespersons or Personal service workers in their second job and one in five worked as Professionals (20.6 per cent) or Clerks (20.7 per cent).

DIAGRAM 2. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: OCCUPATION IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1987
(Source of data: Tables 10 and 15)

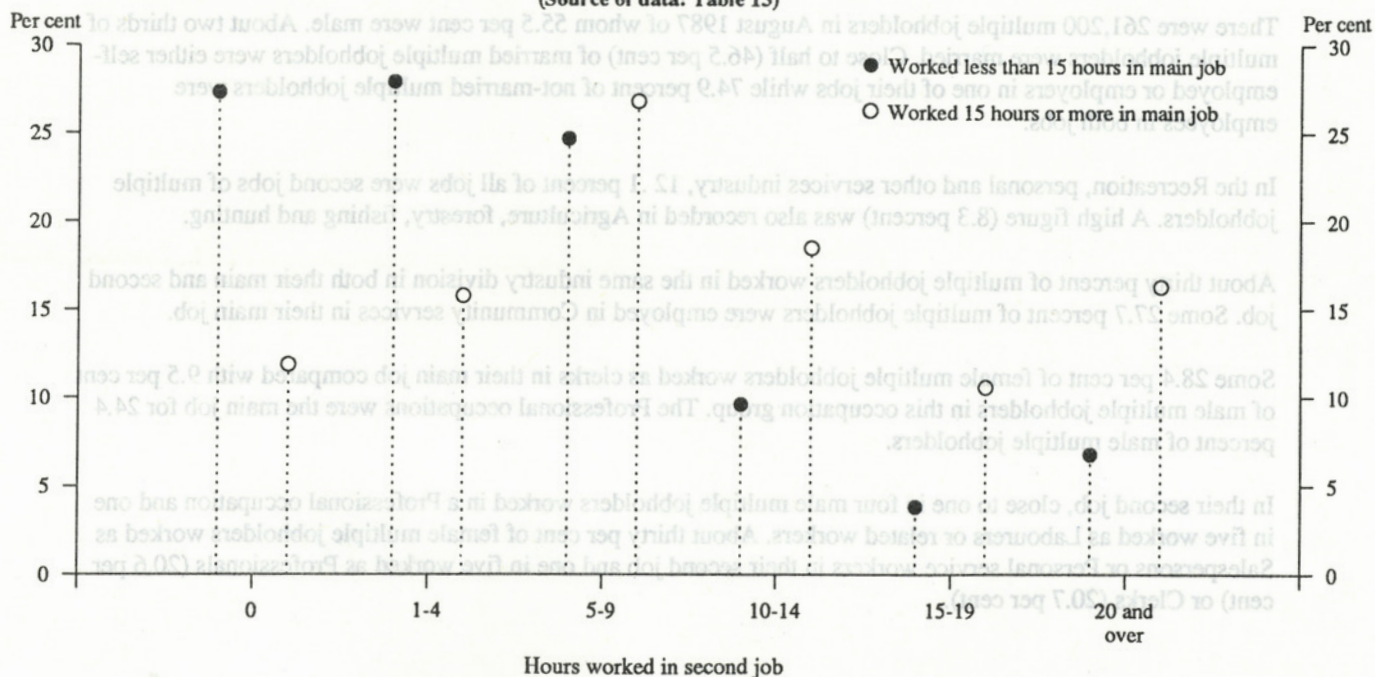


Hours worked in main and second jobs

Approximately half the multiple jobholders in August 1987 worked less than 35 hours in their main job, including 19.1 per cent who worked less than 15 hours in their main job.

Of those who worked less than 15 hours in their main job, 55.2 per cent worked less than 5 hours in their second job, while a further 24.7 per cent worked between 5 and 9 hours.

DIAGRAM 3. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1987
(Source of data: Table 13)



Of those who worked 15 hours or more in their main job, 27.7 per cent worked less than 5 hours in their second job, whereas 45.5 per cent worked 10 hours or more.

Multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs and worked in their second job in the reference week

Male multiple jobholders who were employees in both jobs and worked in their second job in the reference week had mean weekly earnings of \$413 in their main job and \$107 in their second job compared with female multiple jobholders in the same group with \$230 in their main and \$88 in their second job. Close to half male multiple jobholders in this group had weekly earnings in their second job of \$100 and over while one in three female multiple jobholders had weekly earnings of this level.

Age group	1977	1979	1981	1983	1987
15-19	11.4	13.4	10.0	10.4	12.0
20-24	22.7	23.2	22.8	21.2	24.3
25-29	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	24.3
30-34	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	24.3
35-39	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	24.3
40-44	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	24.3
45-49	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	24.3
50-54	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	24.3
55 and over	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
Total	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4

TABLE 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1977 TO AUGUST 1987

Industry of main job	1977	1979	1981	1983	1987
NUMBER ('000)					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12.3	10.9	21.2	12.4	19.8
Manufacturing	28.8	29.1	22.8	20.0	23.0
Construction	8.6	8.7	7.0	7.3	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	28.1	32.2	26.9	28.8	24.0
Transport and storage	9.9	7.9	8.4	7.6	8.2
Finance, property and business services	14.0	16.8	18.0	18.7	24.2
Public administration and defence	8.4	9.2	10.2	10.2	10.9
Community services	32.6	38.8	42.3	46.3	60.4
Recreation, personal and other services	13.6	12.4	14.2	14.2	19.8
Other	7.9	10.6	9.2	8.9	10.2
Total	170.1	182.9	182.6	177.6	221.0

PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)

Industry of main job	1977	1979	1981	1983	1987
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.9	4.1	2.0	3.6	4.2
Manufacturing	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.0
Construction	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2
Transport and storage	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Finance, property and business services	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.7
Public administration and defence	1.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	4.2
Community services	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.6
Recreation, personal and other services	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.6
Other	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.2
Total	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4

TABLE 2. SECOND JOBS OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS: INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1977 TO AUGUST 1987 (Per cent)

Industry	1977	1979	1981	1983	1987
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.3	6.3
Manufacturing	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3
Construction	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transport and storage	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.0
Finance, property and business services	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4
Community services	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	4.2
Recreation, personal and other services	10.4	12.4	8.2	8.9	11.1
Other	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1
Total	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7

TABLE 1. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : AGE, AUGUST 1977 TO AUGUST 1987

Age group	August 1977	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987
NUMBER (' 000)						
15-19	11.4	13.4	10.0	10.4	15.4	18.0
20-24	22.7	23.5	25.8	21.5	28.9	34.3
25-34	58.2	62.8	58.1	59.9	67.9	80.0
35-44	39.4	49.8	52.2	50.1	67.0	79.9
45-54	27.1	25.5	26.8	23.5	28.4	38.2
55 and over	11.3	10.9	10.7	12.2	13.4	10.8
Total	170.1	185.9	183.6	177.6	221.0	261.2
PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)						
15-19	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.4
20-24	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.2
25-34	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.9
35-44	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.9	4.2
45-54	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.2
55 and over	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
Total	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.4

TABLE 2. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1977 TO AUGUST 1987

Industry of main job	August 1977	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987
NUMBER (' 000)						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.3	16.9	21.3	15.4	19.8	16.7
Manufacturing	28.8	29.1	22.8	20.0	23.6	33.0
Construction	8.6	8.7	7.0	7.2	9.5	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	28.1	32.2	26.9	28.8	34.0	42.2
Transport and storage	9.9	7.9	8.4	7.6	8.2	7.9
Finance, property and business services	14.0	16.8	18.0	18.7	24.5	28.9
Public administration and defence	8.4	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.9	16.4
Community services	35.6	38.8	45.3	46.3	60.4	72.3
Recreation, personal and other services	13.6	15.4	14.3	14.5	19.8	23.9
Other	7.9	10.6	9.5	8.9	10.3	11.7
Total	170.1	185.9	183.6	177.6	221.0	261.2
PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.9	4.1	5.0	3.6	4.5	4.2
Manufacturing	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.7
Construction	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8
Transport and storage	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Finance, property and business services	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7
Public administration and defence	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.5
Community services	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.6
Recreation, personal and other services	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.6
Other	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.2
Total	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.4

TABLE 3. SECOND JOBS OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION
OF TOTAL JOBS : INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1977 TO AUGUST 1987
(Per cent)

Industry	August 1977	August 1979	August 1981	August 1983	August 1985	August 1987
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.3	8.3
Manufacturing	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.3
Construction	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.2
Transport and storage	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0
Finance, property and business services	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.4
Community services	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.7
Recreation, personal and other services	10.4	13.4	8.3	8.9	11.1	12.1
Other	n.a.	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1
Total	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.7

TABLE 4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1987

Age group	Married			Not-married			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	* 0.4	* 0.0	* 0.4	6.6	11.1	17.6	7.0	11.1	18.0
20-24	3.6	4.0	7.6	14.9	11.7	26.6	18.6	15.7	34.3
25-34	33.1	24.9	58.0	10.9	11.1	22.0	44.0	36.0	80.0
35-44	38.5	28.7	67.3	6.6	6.0	12.6	45.2	34.7	79.9
45-54	19.4	12.8	32.2	* 2.7	* 3.3	6.0	22.1	16.1	38.2
55 and over	7.2	* 1.9	9.1	* 1.1	* 0.7	* 1.8	8.3	* 2.6	10.8
Total	102.2	72.4	174.6	42.8	43.8	86.6	145.0	116.2	261.2
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED (per cent)									
15-19	* 22.2	* 0.0	* 4.6	2.0	3.9	2.9	2.1	3.8	2.9
20-24	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
25-34	4.3	4.8	4.5	2.8	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.8	4.2
35-44	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.5
45-54	3.1	3.7	3.4	* 3.0	* 4.4	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.4
55 and over	2.0	* 1.7	2.0	* 1.9	* 1.5	* 1.7	2.0	* 1.6	1.9
Total	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.7
PROPORTION OF LABOUR FORCE (per cent)									
15-19	* 13.8	* 0.0	* 3.2	1.6	3.1	2.3	1.7	3.1	2.4
20-24	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
25-34	4.1	4.5	4.3	2.5	4.2	3.1	3.5	4.4	3.9
35-44	4.0	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.2
45-54	3.0	3.6	3.2	* 2.7	* 4.0	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.2
55 and over	2.0	* 1.7	1.9	* 1.7	* 1.5	* 1.6	1.9	* 1.6	1.8
Total	3.5	4.0	3.7	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.4

TABLE 5: MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: MARITAL STATUS AND STATUS OF WORKER IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1987 ('000)

Status of worker in main job	Status of worker in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Employee			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
MARRIED									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	14.0	10.3	24.4	14.0	10.3	24.4
Employee	39.5	17.2	56.7	48.7	44.9	93.5	88.2	62.0	150.2
Total	39.5	17.2	56.7	62.7	55.2	117.9	102.2	72.4	174.6
NOT-MARRIED									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	4.5	* 2.5	7.1	4.5	* 2.5	7.1
Employee	10.3	4.4	14.6	28.0	36.9	64.9	38.3	41.3	79.6
Total	10.3	4.4	14.6	32.6	39.4	72.0	42.8	43.8	86.6
TOTAL									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	18.6	12.9	31.4	18.6	12.9	31.4
Employee	49.8	21.5	71.3	76.7	81.8	158.5	126.5	103.3	229.8
Total	49.8	21.5	71.3	95.2	94.6	189.9	145.0	116.2	261.2

TABLE 6: MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1987

Industry of main job	Number ('000)			Proportion of employed persons (per cent)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12.1	4.6	16.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.2
Manufacturing	21.1	11.9	33.0	2.5	4.0	2.9	2.4	3.8	2.7
Construction	6.3	* 2.0	8.2	1.5	* 3.4	1.7	1.4	* 3.3	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	22.4	19.8	42.2	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8
Transport and storage	5.8	* 2.0	7.9	1.9	* 3.0	2.1	1.9	* 3.0	2.1
Finance, property and business services	15.7	13.2	28.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7
Public administration and defence	11.8	4.6	16.4	5.4	3.6	4.7	5.2	3.4	4.5
Community services	29.1	43.2	72.3	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.5	5.1	5.6
Recreation, personal and other services	9.8	14.1	23.9	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.6
Other	10.9	* 0.8	11.7	3.7	* 1.4	3.3	3.6	* 1.3	3.2
Total	145.0	116.2	261.2	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.4

TABLE 7. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1987 ('000)

Industry of main job	Industry of second job							Total
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, property and business services	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Other	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.6	* 0.8	* 0.8	* 0.7	3.6	* 2.0	* 2.2	16.7
Manufacturing	* 2.9	4.4	7.9	* 3.1	* 3.4	8.0	* 3.3	33.0
Wholesale and retail trade	3.6	* 1.4	10.9	4.3	6.1	12.2	3.8	42.2
Finance, property and business services	* 2.5	* 1.8	6.9	4.3	5.0	6.5	* 1.8	28.9
Community services	6.5	* 2.6	8.3	5.3	32.9	10.6	6.1	72.3
Recreation, personal and other services	* 1.3	* 1.2	3.9	* 2.9	3.6	10.2	* 0.8	23.9
Other	8.6	* 2.5	6.6	5.1	4.9	9.6	6.9	44.2
Total	31.9	14.7	45.2	25.7	59.5	59.2	25.0	261.2
Males	24.5	9.8	22.8	15.8	21.5	34.0	16.6	145.0
Females	7.5	4.8	22.4	9.9	38.0	25.2	8.4	116.2

TABLE 8. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: WHETHER ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK, INDUSTRY AND STATUS OF WORKER IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1987 ('000)

Industry of second job	Status of worker in second job						Total		
	Employer or self-employed			Employee					
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14.5	5.4	19.9	5.8	* 1.4	7.1	20.2	6.8	27.0
Manufacturing	* 2.1	* 0.6	* 2.7	5.6	3.9	9.5	7.7	4.5	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	6.2	4.4	10.6	14.4	15.7	30.2	20.7	20.1	40.8
Finance, property and business services	4.3	* 2.6	6.9	9.1	6.5	15.6	13.5	9.1	22.5
Community services	* 2.0	* 2.1	4.1	16.0	30.6	46.6	18.0	32.6	50.7
Recreation, personal and other services	6.3	* 1.5	7.9	22.8	20.6	43.3	29.1	22.1	51.2
Other	* 3.3	* 1.3	4.7	8.5	4.8	13.3	11.8	6.2	18.0
Total	38.8	18.0	56.8	82.2	83.5	165.6	121.0	101.4	222.4
TOTAL									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17.8	5.9	23.7	6.6	* 1.6	8.2	24.5	7.5	31.9
Manufacturing	* 2.2	* 0.8	* 3.0	7.6	4.0	11.6	9.8	4.8	14.7
Wholesale and retail trade	6.9	5.8	12.7	15.9	16.7	32.6	22.8	22.4	45.2
Finance, property and business services	5.9	* 3.0	8.9	9.9	6.9	16.8	15.8	9.9	25.7
Community services	* 2.5	* 2.4	4.9	19.0	35.6	54.6	21.5	38.0	59.5
Recreation, personal and other services	8.4	* 1.7	10.1	25.6	23.5	49.0	34.0	25.2	59.2
Other	6.0	* 1.9	7.9	10.6	6.5	17.1	16.6	8.4	25.0
Total	49.8	21.5	71.3	95.2	94.6	189.9	145.0	116.2	261.2

TABLE 9. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, AUGUST 1987

	Number ('000)			Proportion of employed persons (per cent)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Born in Australia	113.7	92.8	206.5	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.6
Born outside Australia	31.3	23.4	54.7	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.9
Born in main English speaking countries(a)	15.9	14.0	29.9	3.3	4.5	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.5
Born in other countries	15.4	9.4	24.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
Period of arrival –									
Arrived before 1961	8.4	6.3	14.7	2.9	4.5	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.3
Arrived 1961-1970	9.7	8.1	17.9	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.5	2.9
Arrived 1971-1980	9.7	5.6	15.3	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.1
Arrived 1981 to survey date	3.5	* 3.3	6.8	1.9	* 2.9	2.3	1.7	* 2.4	2.0
Total	145.0	116.2	261.2	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.4

(a) Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

TABLE 10. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1987

Occupation of main job	Number ('000)			Proportion of employed persons (per cent)			Proportion of labour force (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and administrators	17.7	6.2	23.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1
Professionals	35.4	22.8	58.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
Para-professionals	9.5	10.8	20.3	3.8	5.7	4.7	3.8	5.6	4.6
Tradespersons	25.5	4.7	30.2	2.5	4.4	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.6
Clerks	13.8	33.0	46.8	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	11.4	26.2	37.6	3.2	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	12.0	* 1.0	13.0	2.6	* 1.1	2.3	2.5	* 1.0	2.2
Labourers and related workers	19.8	11.4	31.2	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.6
Total	145.0	116.2	261.2	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.4

TABLE 11. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: OCCUPATION OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1987 ('000)

Occupation of main job	Occupation of second job								Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
Managers and administrators	7.1	4.2	* 1.4	* 0.9	* 2.2	* 1.8	* 1.7	4.5	23.9
Professionals	7.3	36.2	* 1.9	* 1.7	4.2	4.7	* 0.6	* 1.6	58.2
Para-professionals	* 2.0	* 3.3	6.8	* 0.5	* 1.5	3.5	* 0.4	* 2.3	20.3
Tradespersons	* 3.0	* 3.1	* 2.2	7.3	* 0.7	4.6	* 1.6	7.7	30.2
Clerks	* 2.3	5.5	* 1.9	* 0.9	14.4	14.6	* 1.1	6.2	46.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	* 2.6	* 3.3	* 1.9	* 0.8	4.5	17.0	* 1.0	6.5	37.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	* 2.9	* 0.5	* 0.8	* 1.4	* 0.3	* 2.3	* 2.4	* 2.4	13.0
Labourers and related workers	3.7	* 1.5	* 0.3	* 3.0	* 1.8	6.7	* 1.2	12.8	31.2
Total	31.0	57.7	17.2	16.4	29.8	55.2	10.1	43.9	261.2

TABLE 12. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF MAIN JOB AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1987
(^{'000})

Industry of main job	Hours worked in second job						Total		
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	* 2.8	* 1.7	* 2.4	* 2.2	* 1.8	5.8	12.1	4.6	16.7
Manufacturing	4.7	5.2	8.7	7.9	* 2.6	4.0	21.1	11.9	33.0
Wholesale and retail trade	5.8	9.0	11.7	5.5	4.9	5.4	22.4	19.8	42.2
Finance, property and business services	4.2	5.5	9.7	4.9	* 1.3	* 3.4	15.7	13.2	28.9
Community services	10.1	16.6	21.7	8.8	5.8	9.4	29.1	43.2	72.3
Recreation, personal and other services	* 3.4	5.4	4.8	4.3	* 3.1	* 2.9	9.8	14.1	23.9
Other	7.8	4.0	10.1	10.2	5.1	7.0	34.8	9.4	44.2
Total	38.8	47.3	69.0	43.8	24.5	37.8	145.0	116.2	261.2

TABLE 13. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1987
(^{'000})

Hours worked in main job	Hours worked in second job						Total		
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	Males	Females	Persons
0	7.5	* 0.0	* 0.9	* 0.3	* 0.2	* 0.8	5.4	4.2	9.7
1-14	6.1	13.9	11.4	4.5	* 1.7	* 2.6	12.4	27.7	40.1
15-29	5.3	7.0	14.1	11.3	8.4	11.7	19.7	38.1	57.8
30-34	* 2.3	4.5	7.5	3.9	* 2.8	* 2.6	12.8	10.8	23.6
35-39	* 3.3	8.4	12.4	9.7	* 2.6	5.2	29.1	12.5	41.6
40	4.3	5.0	9.5	6.2	* 3.2	6.7	24.7	10.2	34.8
41-48	4.3	4.6	6.8	4.5	* 3.1	4.1	19.8	7.5	27.4
49 and over	5.7	4.0	6.6	3.5	* 2.4	4.1	21.1	5.2	26.3
Total	38.8	47.3	69.0	43.8	24.5	37.8	145.0	116.2	261.2
Males	24.0	21.9	32.8	25.2	13.7	27.4	145.0	..	..
Females	14.7	25.4	36.3	18.6	10.7	10.4	..	116.2	..

TABLE 14. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: INDUSTRY OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1987
(^{'000})

Industry of second job	Hours worked in second job						Total		
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.9	* 2.7	5.9	5.3	* 2.2	11.0	24.5	7.5	31.9
Manufacturing	* 2.5	* 1.8	4.8	* 2.4	* 1.1	* 2.1	9.8	4.8	14.7
Wholesale and retail trade	4.4	9.4	12.9	8.3	4.4	5.8	22.8	22.4	45.2
Finance, property and business services	* 3.1	* 3.3	6.4	6.7	* 2.5	3.6	15.8	9.9	25.7
Community services	8.9	15.7	16.2	5.5	6.5	6.8	21.5	38.0	59.5
Recreation, personal and other services	8.0	11.0	17.7	11.6	6.1	4.8	34.0	25.2	59.2
Other	7.0	* 3.4	5.2	4.0	* 1.7	3.8	16.6	8.4	25.0
Total	38.8	47.3	69.0	43.8	24.5	37.8	145.0	116.2	261.2

TABLE 15. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: OCCUPATION OF SECOND JOB AND HOURS WORKED IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1987
(^{'000})

Occupation of second job	Hours worked in second job						Total		
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and administrators	5.1	* 2.3	5.4	5.8	* 2.7	9.6	24.2	6.8	31.0
Professionals	5.7	17.2	15.1	6.8	4.4	8.5	33.8	23.9	57.7
Para-professionals	4.0	3.9	4.4	* 2.2	* 1.8	* 0.8	9.8	7.4	17.2
Tradespersons	4.2	* 0.9	* 3.4	* 2.9	* 2.6	* 2.4	14.0	* 2.4	16.4
Clerks	4.6	4.4	9.9	5.9	* 1.9	* 3.2	5.7	24.1	29.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	7.1	11.1	16.8	10.5	5.3	4.5	20.0	35.2	55.2
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	* 1.7	* 0.7	* 2.2	* 1.5	* 0.9	* 3.0	8.8	* 1.2	10.1
Labourers and related workers	6.2	6.8	12.0	8.3	4.9	5.8	28.7	15.2	43.9
Total	38.8	47.3	69.0	43.8	24.5	37.8	145.0	116.2	261.2

TABLE 16. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUGUST 1987

	Weekly earnings in main job (\$)						Total	Median weekly earnings in main job	Mean weekly earnings in main job
	Under 120	120 and under 200	200 and under 280	280 and under 360	360 and under 480	480 and over			
MALES									
	—'000 —							— dollars—	
Weekly earnings in second job (\$) —									
Under 60	3.9	* 1.8	* 2.1	3.7	4.2	5.5	21.3	334	354
60 and under 120	* 0.8	* 0.3	* 2.1	* 2.7	7.2	8.0	21.0	447	464
120 and over	* 0.7	* 1.3	* 2.2	6.0	7.6	5.8	23.6	380	421
Total	5.4	* 3.4	6.4	12.4	19.0	19.3	65.9	389	413
	— dollars—								
Median weekly earnings in second job	42	* 54	101	114	104	96	95	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	63	* 84	109	109	118	110	107	..	..
FEMALES									
	—'000 —							— dollars—	
Weekly earnings in second job (\$) —									
Under 60	9.9	5.5	5.7	* 3.3	3.5	* 1.4	29.3	184	211
60 and under 120	4.8	6.3	6.4	* 3.4	* 2.9	* 1.8	25.5	217	240
120 and over	* 2.4	5.1	3.6	* 3.0	* 1.1	* 1.9	17.0	217	250
Total	17.1	16.9	15.6	9.7	7.4	5.1	71.9	209	230
	— dollars—								
Median weekly earnings in second job	48	81	78	83	70	91	72	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	64	103	89	98	81	106	88	..	..
PERSONS									
	—'000 —							— dollars—	
Weekly earnings in second job (\$) —									
Under 60	13.8	7.3	7.8	7.0	7.7	6.9	50.6	247	271
60 and under 120	5.6	6.6	8.4	6.1	10.0	9.8	46.5	313	341
120 and over	* 3.1	6.5	5.8	8.9	8.7	7.7	40.6	327	349
Total	22.5	20.4	22.0	22.1	26.4	24.4	137.8	294	318
	— dollars—								
Median weekly earnings in second job	47	78	80	102	97	96	81	..	..
Mean weekly earnings in second job	64	100	95	104	108	109	97	..	..

TABLE 17. MULTIPLE JOBBOLDERS WHO WERE EMPLOYEES IN BOTH JOBS AND WHO WORKED IN THEIR SECOND JOB IN THE REFERENCE WEEK: WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB AND MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1987

Weekly earnings in second job (\$)	Number			Mean weekly earnings in main job		
	Males	Females - '000 -	Persons	Males	Females - dollars -	Persons
Under 10	* 3.4	* 3.2	6.6	* 427	* 209	322
10 and under 20	* 1.6	3.9	5.5	* 418	206	268
20 and under 30	4.2	6.4	10.6	328	202	252
30 and under 40	4.1	4.0	8.1	291	181	236
40 and under 50	4.0	4.9	8.9	389	165	265
50 and under 60	4.0	7.0	10.9	326	273	292
60 and under 70	* 2.4	5.4	7.9	* 406	200	264
70 and under 80	4.1	5.3	9.5	477	243	345
80 and under 100	6.6	7.2	13.8	415	223	315
100 and under 120	7.8	7.5	15.4	516	283	402
120 and under 140	6.4	4.6	11.0	365	258	320
140 and over	17.2	12.4	29.7	441	247	360
Total	65.9	71.9	137.8	413	230	318

Weekly earnings in second job (\$)	Males			Females			Persons		
	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30
Under 10	3.4	1.6	4.2	3.2	1.6	4.2	6.6	5.5	10.6
10 and under 20	1.6	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.5	8.1	8.9
20 and under 30	4.2	4.0	4.0	6.4	7.0	5.4	10.6	10.9	7.9
30 and under 40	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	5.3	7.2	8.1	9.5	9.5
40 and under 50	4.0	6.6	7.8	4.9	7.2	7.5	8.9	13.8	15.4
50 and under 60	4.0	7.8	6.4	7.0	4.6	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0
60 and under 70	2.4	17.2	12.4	5.4	17.2	12.4	7.9	29.7	29.7
70 and under 80	4.1	6.6	7.2	5.3	7.2	7.5	9.5	13.8	15.4
80 and under 100	6.6	7.8	6.4	7.2	7.8	6.4	13.8	15.4	11.0
100 and under 120	7.8	6.4	17.2	7.5	6.4	12.4	15.4	11.0	29.7
120 and under 140	6.4	17.2	12.4	4.6	17.2	12.4	11.0	29.7	29.7
140 and over	17.2	6.6	7.2	12.4	7.2	7.5	29.7	13.8	15.4
Total	65.9	71.9	137.8	71.9	65.9	137.8	137.8	71.9	65.9

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Employee: employed persons who worked

- (a) for an employer for wages or salary; or
- (b) in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was a limited liability company.

Hours worked: actual hours worked during the reference week (i.e. the week before the interview), not necessarily hours paid for. Thus, if a person had been on leave for the whole week, hours worked would have been recorded as nil.

Main job: the job in which most hours were usually worked.

Mean weekly earnings: the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.

Median weekly earnings: the amount which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals in some cases being finer than those published in the table. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

Multiple jobholders: employed persons who, during the reference week

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason; and

(b) were an *employee* in at least one of their jobs.

Proportion of employed: the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of civilians employed in the same group.

Proportion of labour force: the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

Proportion of total jobs: the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of total jobs in the same group.

Second job: all jobs other than the main job. Service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job workers, baby-sitters, etc., are not counted as having a second job unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the reference week.

Total jobs: The sum of all employed persons whose main job was in the relevant group and those multiple jobholders whose second job was in the same group.

Weekly earnings: the amount of 'last total pay' from wage and salary jobs prior to the interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions had been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave, etc.

APPENDIX B

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the August 1987 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.

2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked additional questions. They were asked about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding.

Scope

3. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)), except that it was restricted to persons who were employed, excluding unpaid family helpers and persons who worked solely for payment in kind.

Coverage

4. In the population survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. See *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) for more details.

Definitions

5. Definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

6. Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referenced in this publication relate to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

Results of the survey

7. Due to differences in the method of estimation used in this supplementary survey and that used in the labour force survey, there are some small variations between estimates in this publication and those in the corresponding issue of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

8. The estimates in this publication refer to information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

9. Results of similar surveys, conducted in November 1965, August 1966 and August 1967, May 1971 and two-yearly since August 1973 have been published in previous issues of this publication.

Unpublished tables

10. In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer print-out, manually-extracted tabulation. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to the officer whose name appears in the *Phone Inquiries* section at the front of this publication, or to Information Services in the nearest ABS Office.

Discontinuities in the series

11. *Main job* is defined as the job in which the respondent *usually* worked the greatest number of hours. For the August 1979 and prior surveys, main job was defined as the job in which the respondent worked more hours in the reference week.

12. Estimates for 1987 are based on a revised labour force questionnaire introduced in April 1986. The definition of employment was expanded, resulting in decreases in the estimates of unemployed persons and persons not in the labour force. Further information is contained in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) and in an information paper *Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0).

13. Classification of occupation according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO 1986) was introduced in the August 1986 labour force survey, replacing the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLO) used in previous surveys. The main difference between these classifications is that ASCO occupations are classified on the basis of the level and specialisation of skill required for the satisfactory performance of primary tasks. For a more detailed explanation of ASCO see the appendix to *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986* (6203.0).

14. To provide a link between the two classifications, a matrix has been produced and is shown in Table 41 of *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986* (6203.0). It shows the relationship between ASCO and CCLO at the broadest classification level (the Major Group). The estimates in the matrix are based on a sub-sample of respondents to the May 1986 labour force survey.

Reliability of the estimates

15. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information refer to the Technical Note, Appendix C.

Related publications

16. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly

Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)—issued annually

Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)—issued annually

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)—issued annually

Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, September to November 1986 (6341.0)—irregular

17. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See the Technical Note, Appendix C.

... not applicable

n.a. not available

18. Because estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Electronic services

VIATEL.

Key *656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS.

Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through CSIRONET.

For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (062) 52 6017.

TELESTATS.

This service provides foreign trade statistics tailored to users' requirements.

Further information is available on (062) 52 5404.

Floppy disk service

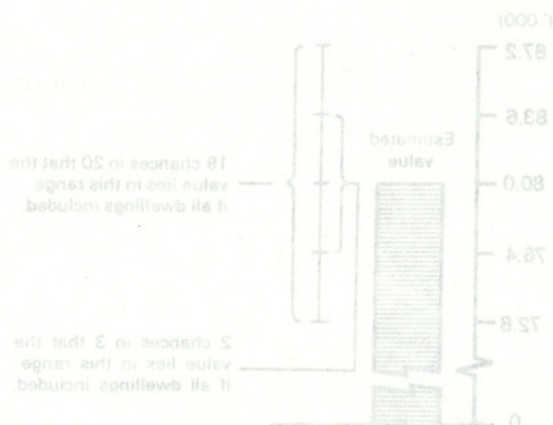
Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (062) 52 6684.

As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 shows the estimated number of multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years in August 1987 was 80,000. Since this estimate is between 20,000 and 100,000, the standard error for Australia will be between 2,920 and 3,920 in the standard error table and can be approximated as 3,600 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 76,400 to 83,600 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 72,800 to 87,200. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



APPENDIX C

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

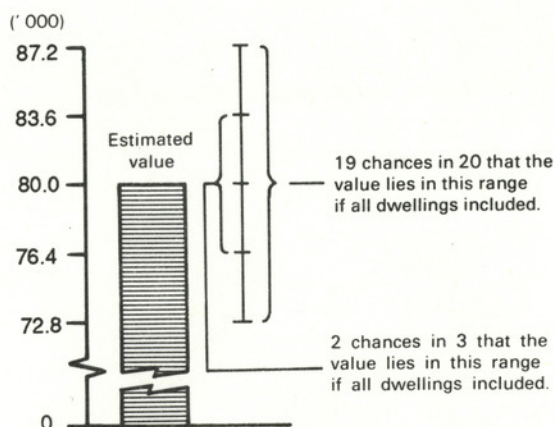
The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age and sex, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

2. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics, these figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

4. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 shows the estimated number of multiple jobholders aged 25-34 years in August 1987 was 80,000. Since this estimate is between 50,000 and 100,000, the standard error for Australia will be between 2,950 and 3,950 in the standard error table and can be approximated as 3,600 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 76,400 to 83,600 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 72,800 to 87,200. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



5. The relative standard errors of estimates of mean and median weekly earnings are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate and then multiplying the figure by the following relevant factors:

Median weekly earnings

—Part-time employees	1.4
—Full-time employees	0.7
—All employees	1.0

Mean weekly earnings

—Part-time employees	1.0
—Full-time employees	0.7
—All employees	0.9

6. An example of the calculation of standard errors by the use of the above factors is as follows:

Table 16 shows the estimate of mean weekly earnings of female multiple jobholders in their main job in August 1987 was \$230 and the estimate of total number of employees contributing to this estimate was 71,900. The standard error of this estimate (71,900) is about 3,400 and therefore a relative standard error of about 4.7 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of mean weekly earnings is calculated by multiplying this figure (4.7) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 0.9) $4.7 \times 0.9 = 4.2$ per cent. The standard error of this estimate of mean weekly earnings is therefore 4.2 per cent of \$230 i.e. about \$9.70. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the mean weekly earnings of female multiple jobholders in main job would fall within the range \$221.30 to \$240.70, and about nineteen chances in twenty that they would fall within the range \$211.60 to \$250.40.

7. As can be seen from the standard error table, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

8. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

10. Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is also subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

11. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

[illegible]



Printed by R.D. RUBIE, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra
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Recommended retail price: \$5.00



2062160008874

ISSN 1031-0460